PRICE FIVE CENTS.

RUSSIA'S PLAN TO GET OUT.

OFFICIAL NOTE COMMUNICATING IT TO HER ALLIES.

Reviews Purposes for Which Invasion of China Was Undertaken and Says Only One, Rescue of Foreigners, Was Feasible-Invites Other Powers to Withdraw From Pekin. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 1 .- The Official Measenger prints an official communication regarding Russia's policy in China. It says that "not only has the main object of the allies been attained, but the rebel bands concentrated in Pekin have been dispersed. Measures have been taken for assuring communications with Pekin. These are favorable. Circumstances, however, will change in no way the political programme that Russia previously marked out, the fundamental principles of which are embodied in the last Government communique. Now, in order not to give rise to any misunderstandings or incorrect interpretations regarding the future intentions of Russia, the Emperor has designed to direct the acting Minister of Foreign Affairs to address the following circular telegram to the Russian representatives accredited abroad:

"A circular telegram from the acting Minister of Foreign Affairs. "AUG. 25.

"The immediate objects which the Imperial Government had in view at the very outset of the Chinese troubles were as follows: First to protect the Russian legation at Pekin and to insure the safety of Russian subjects against the criminal intentions of Chinese rebels, and, second, to render help to the Chinese Government in its struggle with these troubles in the interests of the speedy establishment of the legal order of things in the Empire. As a result, all the Powers interested decided, with the same objects in view, to send troops to

"The Imperial Government on that occasion proposed the following funda mental principles for the guidance of the Powers regarding events n China: The maintenance of a common agreement among the Powers, the maintenance of the former state of organism in China and the removal of everything that could lead to the partition of the Celestial Empire and the establishment, with the united Powers, of a legal central government at Pekin which would be able without assistance to preserve order and tranquillity in the country.

"On these points agreement prevails among almost all the Powers. While pursuing no other objects the Imperial Government will continue to steadfastly adhere to its former programme of action When the course of events, such as the rebel attack on our troops at Newchwans and the series of hostile acts by the Chinese or our state frontier, as, for instance, the bom bardment of Blagovestchensk, induced Russia to occupy Newchwang and march her troops into Manchurian territories, such temporary measures, which were exclusively prompted by the necessity of warding off the aggressive acts of Chinese rebels, can in no way be regarded as indicating inde pendent plans, which are completely foreign to the policy of the Imperial Government.

'As soon as lasting order is established in Manchuria and indispensable measures taken for the protection of the railway, the construction of which is assured in virtue f a special formal agreement with the Eastern Railway Company, will not fail to recall her troops in these territories of the neighboring empire, provided that the action of the other Powers does not place an obstacle in the way of such a measure

'It is manifest that the interests of the Powers and the international companies at Newchwang, occupied by Russia and open international trade, as also on the railway lines which have been restored by our troops, should remain inviolate and they are fully assured by the capture of lekin which, owing to changed circumstances, was effected more expeditiously than was ex-

"The first and principal task which the Imerial Government set 1 self, namely, the deiverance of the representatives Powers, together with all the foreigners besieged, has been accomplished. The second task, ramely, the rendering of assistance to and the cooperation of the legal central Government in the establish-ment of order and regular relations with the Powers, appears at present to be difficult, owing to the departure from the capital of the Emperor himself, the Emrress Regent, and the Tsung-li-Yamen. Under such circumstances the Imerial Government does not consider there is sufficient reason for its Minister to remain longer in Pekin."

the telegram then announces the recall of M de Giers, the Russian Minister, and his staff whose presence in Pekin, it says, is purposeless in consequence of the often-declared determination of the Government not to depart from its original task. In conclusion it says:

"As soon, however, as the legal Chinese Gov ernment takes the reins of power in hand and authority to negotiate with the Powers, Russia after having come to an agreement with all the foreign Governments, will on her side no all to send a plenipotentiary to the place where the negotiations will be held.

"In recommending you to bring all this to the knowledge of the Government to which are accredited, we hope the latter will

OUR ANSWER TO RUSSIA.

It is a Complete Disapproval of the Czar' Proposition.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 - There is much surprise expressed here at the apparent misunderstanding of the reply of the United States Russia. The officials who framed it declare that the answer is a complete disapproval of Russia's proposition. Not only does this hote of July a can be best obtained by the harmonious occupation of Pekin by the Powers, but it does not intend to diminish the preparations for greater military activity in China should the emergency arise. It was said to day that the diversion of troops from Nagasaki to Manila, instead of sending them to China is in fact only sidetracking them pending the teome of the whole trouble in China. Not only will these troops be established in the Philippires, but all the supplies and equipment intended for China are to go to Manila, where a large base will be formed. The bringing home of volunteer regiments the Philippines has always been delayed, and it has been decided to retain in the Philippines all the troops until the outcome of the nese difficulty has been fully established. Officials will not say that they expect more Touble in China, but explain that this course a precautionary measure. The United States redetermined to give full protection to Amercan interests in China; and while they will no wrote any independent action, they will insist

> E & W. Dress Shirts. E. & W. Pettect in every detail .- Ade.

that the conditions in the note of July 3 are IMPATIENTWITH SALISBURY complied with and will act concurrently with the other Powers in attaining this result. The position of the United States on the occupation of Pekin, however, is that the Powers must be in perfect harmony on the question of occu-

pying the capital. In further elucidation of the answer of the United States the positive declaration is made by officials here that the President and his Cabinet are opposed to Russia's proposition and have so notified Russia and the other Powers. The expression of disapproval is found in the declaration that the United States consider that the purposes of the note of July 3 can best be attained by a joint occupation of Pekin by the Powers until the rehabilitation of the Chinese Government is accomplished. On the other hand absolute harmony to considered essential, and the action of any one Power in withdrawing its forces from Pekin would not only break the harmony but render inexpedient the occupation of Pekin by the nited States

The officials consider that the answer shows learly the disapproval of the United States in Russia's course, and at the same time declares the intention of this Government to withdraw from Pekin unless all the Powers agree to remain. By sending this reply to all the Powers it is intended to convey the suggestion that the United States would like their indorsement of the proposition to remain in Pekin and thereby cause Russia to recede from her position and continue the joint occupation of the Chinese capital. It is not putting it too strong to say that the President and Cabinet hope to secure such general disapproval of Russia's proposition as will induce the Czar to follow the plan outlined by the United States. It is not admitted that any replies have been eceived by the United States from the other Powers, but there is complete confidence in Japan's supporting the United States. It is thought Germany and England will do likewise. The position of France, Italy and Austria is not known, but the indorsement by France of the American note to Russia in regard to the status of Li Hung Chang is regarded as

favorable. One new point has developed to-day on the subject of withdrawal. It is that the United States may not wait to hear from all the Powers before ordering Gen. Chaffee and the American troops to return to Tientsin. The receipt of a reply from any Power stating definitely its intention to withdraw from Pekin will result in immediate orders to Gen. Chaffee to do likewise. This would mean a conclusion of the difficulty at once so far as the United States is concerned. But should the Powers all support the proposition made by the United States, Russia, would, of course, be informed, and there would be some delay pending Russia's consideration of the responses of the Powers, not only to her proposition but to that of the United States. If, therefore, Russia and the other Powers should be brought into line with the policy of the United States, all the troops will remain in Pekin pending the return of the Chinese Government and plans for a peace conference.

OUR COURSE IN CHINA. United States Senator Scott on the Triumph of American Diplomacy.

United States Senator Nathan B. Scott of West Virginia remarked yesterday that the attitude which the American Government had assumed and kept throughout the Chinese crisis made him more than ever proud of his citizenship. The news from Europe was under discussion at national headquarters and Mr

"The revelations of the past two days mus cause every true American heart to beat with pride. Again has this country shown its ability to take the lead in important diplomatic negotiations, and to more than hold its own with Powers. It was the United States Government's note of last July which proved the entering wedge into China and led directly to the rescue of the imperilled foreigners in Pekin. And now it is our Government which is leading the way toward a permanent peace and honorable settlement of the whole difficulty. The prominence of the United States in these negotiations and its prospective success therein, must raise our country immeasurably in the estimation and respect of the world. The pending settlement initiated at Washington provides for the withdrawal of all troops from China, the maintenance of the open door, the reëstab-lishment of the Chinese Government, and the redress of recent grievances and preservation of all treaty rights. This is certainly a most equitable programme, and it redects infinite credit on the head and heart of its framers. It is hardly supposable that any of the European hardly supposable that any of the European owers, even Germany or England, can long old out against it.

Powers, even Germany of England, can long hold out against it.

"Another Important point brought out into bold relief by these recent diplomatic events has relation to the question of Imperialism. From the first, the McKinley Administration has shown clearly that its policy in regard to China was as far as possible the reverse of imperialistic. Its purpose was simply to protect our citizens in China, and it has had absolutely no designs on the partition of China or the acquisition of territory in that country. And now our dovernment again answers the how! about imperialism by definitely proposing to withdraw all foreign troops from China and rehabilitating the Chinese Government. There is certainly not much imperialism or militarism in such a policy as this."

RUSSIA OUT OF THE CONCERT. Germany to Suggest That the Crar Leave Other Powers to Act as They Please.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Sept 1,-- A despatch to the Central

News from Berlin says that Baron von Buelow, the German Foreign Minister, is communicating with Lord Salisbury regarding the Russian proposals. The German officials believe that the English views coincide with the German. Baron von Buelow is preparing a counter proposal. It is understood that he suggests that Russia be allowed a free hand to withdraw from Pekin, but that she shall not interfere with the policy of the other Powers,

THE CASTINE AT AMOY

Will Protect Our Interests Pending Investigation of the Rioting There.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 .- The arrival of the gunboat Castine at Amoy was reported to the Navy Department to-day. The Castine was sent to Amoy to protect American interests and to investigate the conditions existing there. During a riot in that city last week, a Japanese tempie was burned and the foreign Consuls were apprehensive of further disturbances. The landing of a force of Japanese marines created some jealousy among the other Powers, but the Japanese Government has announced its intention of withdrawing them as soon as protection for Japanese interests is assured.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 1.—In a personal controversy over the municipal ownership of the waterworks plant at Richmond this afternoon, C. E. Woods, formerly editor of the Chmax. shot and fatally wounded Judge French Tipton. Woods resigned as editor of the newspaper be-cause he was not allowed to keep up a fight on the waterworks company. Tipton has figured in many of the Marison county feuds. The bullet entered Tipton's abdomen. Tipton first struck Woods from behind.

Wires Down Retween Shanghal and Chefoo. The Western Union Telegraph Company announces that there is a temporary interruption of service on the land lines between Shanghai and Chefoo, cutting off communication with Pekin by that route. Immersion of the new Shanghai-Chefoo cable was begun yesterday.

On beautiful Hudson River to-day; steamer C Lowell makes final trip of season; see adv. - Adv. Niagara Falls and Return 38

Tickets at Lackawanna offices Sept. 1 and 2 Good for return to Sept. 5. - Act.

ENGLISHMEN DEMANDING OF HIM A POLICY IN CHINA.

Distrust Among Them of Russia and Li Hung Chang-Unwillingness to Have the Powers Withdraw From Pekin-America's Course Laid to the Exigencies of Home Politics.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Sept. 1 -Practically all preconceived ideas of what might be expected to happen as regards China in the immediate future have been upset by the publication of the Russo-American state papers No member of the British Government has given the slightest hint as to what is now likely to be England's course. Not a single comment in the Government press bears the slightest trace of inspiration. In fact, there is an insistent demand from press and public for light and leading from the ministry. The Liberal Daily News angrily calls upon Lord Salisbury, "the recluse of the Vosges," to condescend to recollect existence of the people of England, while the Spectator insists that the time has come for the Government through the Premier to let the country understand the main lines of its policy, declaring that "the people are ready to follow him if only he will tell them plainly and strongly what is their true policy in China."

Meanwhile, in the absence of any such lead, Englishmen are confusedly formulating their own ideas, everything indicating an acute recrudescence of the spirit of Russophobia. The anxiety of a week ago as regards the attitude of Germany and Russia included the notion that they might possibly cooperate to forward their own special aims. Now, apparently, Russia after supporting the Kaiser over the appointment of Count von Waldersee, is taking a course calculated to stultify the German's mission, unless Germany and Great Britain

cooperate to checkmate Russia. Whatever may be the idea of Lord Salisbury and his Cabinet, there is at present little doubt as regards the opinion of the vast majority of Englishmen. Their distrust both of Russia and of Li Hung Chang is intense, while the idea of abandoning Pekin before some sort of government is established with which it will be possible for the Powers to deal is generally repugnant. Englishmen argue that Russia has instigated the present step because she wants the Powers out of Pekin and Li Hung Chang, who is her creature, installed as plenipotentiary in order that she may be free to pursue her Manchurian policy without interference. Russia's protestations that she has no design of territorial acquisition and that she will withdraw from Newchwang and other places when quiet is restored find no credence. The Standard's Moscow correspondent early this week briefly put the general opinion held by the British

public when he said. "It is becoming clear that Russia's reënforce ments in the Far East have little to do with the settlement of the Boxer trouble. Russia's intention is to occupy in force the entire province of Manchuria and practically annex the country. For the present Russia upholds the belief that the troubles in China are the work of rebels only. When her troops are massed on the spot and have been fully supplied, she will either stand by this belief, if the new Government of China is ready to meet her views, or discover another meaning for the uprising and declare war on the country whose north ern provinces she is determined to have."

With the United States' aspirations for the discovery of a solution insuring the permanent safety, peace and integrity of China, coupled with the maintenance of treaty rights and equal trade, there is hearty agreement England is strongly opposed to anything like partition and keenly desires a Chinese Government which will render such a casible but does not believe that such a Government is obtainable by evacuating Pekin and negotiating with Li Hung Chang. The latter course, it is iterated and reiterated. could only be regarded as an evidence of weakness and fear, letting in again the old regime, with a probability amounting almost to a certainty of a repetition of the present trouble.

America's action is now generally ascribed to the political exigencies of the Presidential election, combined with an overtrust in the fulness of Russia's bona fides. At the same time it is pointed out that the Washington Government is not yet fully committed to an acquiescence in the Russian proposition. There is a strong feeling here that it is desirable to wait for fuller information of events in Pekin before a definite policy is formulated. Beyond a question the public mind throughout Europe is more confused and bewildered than it has been in any juncture so important in many years. This only lends additional gravity to a situation which from the outest, it was foreseen, must be fraught with danger to practically the whole world. The only reassuring view as yet expressed is that the Russo-American correspondence will eventually prove merely an episode in the diplomatic game now begun, affording and forcing a commencement of the final work of settlement wherein all the Powers are concerned to participate without the appearance of being dictated to by this or that Govern-

POWERS' ATTITUDE TO EUSSIA. England Not Willing to Leave Pekin-Italy

Proposes International Police.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The Russian Embassy has submitted to the Foreign Office Russia's proposal for the withdrawal of troops from Pekin. From inquiries in official circles, the Central News has been given to understand that until the Powers receive some direct assurance from the Chinese Government, England is not prepared to withdraw her forces

ROME, Sept. 1.-It is officially denied that Italy opposes the establishment of peace in China under the terms proposed by Russia and approved by the United States.

The Italian Government has sent a diplomatic note to the Powers, proposing the organization of an international police. COLOGNE. Sept. 1.—The Berlin correspondent of the Gazette, whose utterances are often inspired, writes that it is unfair to contend

that the concert of the Powers in China has been broken. The proposal of the Russian lovernment is now receiving the consideration of the Powers, while negotiations are proceeding in a friendly spirit It will be the task of diplomacy to adjust differences. The opinion in Berlin, the writer says, is that conditions are favorable to an

lightly undertake a policy leading to serious Paris, Sept. 1.—The semi-official press recognizes the importance of France and the United States pursuing an identical policy in China, as both countries are actuated solely by

amicable settlement, as no Power to-day would

Bresci Will Not Appeal.

unselfish motives.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN ROME. Sept. 1 .- It is understood that Bresci condemned to life servitude for the assassi naion of King Humbert, will not appeal to the ourt of Cassation for a revision of his sentence.

Emperor and Empress at Thaihunfou. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. PARIS. Sept. 1 .- A despatch from Shanghai says that the Emperor and Empress are at

Thaihunfou, the capital of Shensi province. New Automobile Service. The "Royal Blue Line" (Baltimore & Ohio R. R.) has established automobile service to and from all Royal Blue Line trains at Liberty st. -Ads.

DIDN'T FLEECE MR. GATES.

The American Steel and Wire Man's Lawyer Denies an Interesting Rumor.

John W. Gates of the American Steel and Wire Company was a passenger on the Hamburg-American steamship Deutschland, which arrived yesterday from Hamburg, Southampton and Cherbourg. He declined to talk to reporters about the business of the company or politics. He said through a friend, however, that it was not true that he was going to be candidate for the United States Senate from Illinois or that he was going to take a promi-

nent part in the campaign. A story was printed that Mr. Gates had been swindled out of \$2,500 with marked cards by a couple of gambling sharks while he was on his way to Europe aboard the steamship Kaiser Friedrich, and that the men when detected admitted that they had robbed him, asked him what he was going to do about it and were permitted to land unmolested at Plymouth. Gates is stopping at the Waldorf-Astoria. He would not talk last night, but his counsel. Max Pam, said that the gambling story was ab-

While on the other side Mr. Cates won a pigeon shoot at Notting Hall under the auspices of the London Gun Club. He also won a lot of money, according to rumor, backing the mounts of the American jockeys, Tod Sloan and the

INJURED IN AN OFFICE CRUSH. Twenty Persons Hart in a Railroad Ticket Exchange in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1,-Twenty persons injured in a struggling crowd that forced its way into the office of the joint agency of the Central Passenger Association at 258 Clark street, to-Old soldiers were knocked down and trampled upon, women fainted and small children clinging to their mothers' arms were nearly suffocated. The plate glass window in the front of the store was shattered, the falling glass injuring several persons on the pave-

The injured received care in a neighboring drug store. A few were removed to the hospital by the police. A detail of police from the Harrison street and Central stations arrived upon the scene in time to prevent further dis-

Nearly 10,000 visitors thronged Clark street, awaiting a chance to get their tickets exchanged so that they might leave for their homes on afternoon trains. A fainting woman started a rush for the door which caused the most

ALARM OUT FOR ARTIST THORS.

Started for Rockaway to Meet His Wife, but Never Got There-Heat Had Affected Him. Samuel Thors, an artist, of 945 Park avenue, has been missing since Aug. 20, and last night the police were asked by his brother-in-law, Charles Hardloper, to send out a general alarm for him. Mr. Thors had been spending the summer in this city. His wife and family stayed at Rockaway Beach. On Aug. 19 he received a letter from his wife asking him to call for her and bring her and the family home, as she tired of the seashore. Mr. Thors showed this letter to his brother-in-law and started for Rockaway Beach for his family. He did not appear there, and after three days Mrs. Thors came to New York to see why her husband had not answered her letter. Since then, the family has searched through the hospitals for him but has found no trace of him. Mr. Hardloper says that for two days before Mr. Thors disappeared he acted queerly and said that he was greatly affected by the heat. for him. Mr. Thors had been spending the

ARMY DESERTERS IN FRANCE. Bounty Jumpers and Other Absentee Soldters Numerous.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN PARIS, Sept. 1.-The French military authorities are in a peculiar dilemma, which has called attention to the prevalence of desertions from the French Army. When it became necment of a \$40 bonus was offered to the reservists. Of those who responded-and they were less numerous than was hoped-200 pocketed the bonus and disappeared. As they signed "for the duration of the war" and no war was declared, they cannot, even if arrested, be legally accounted deserters and can only be prosecuted in the civil courts for fraud. At present there are over 10,000 names of deserters on the gendarmes' blacklist, although the amnesty of 1898 pardoned all deserters surrendering themselves. Already 600 desertions have been recorded in 19.0. The Foreign Legion affords the greatest proportion. The battalion despatched in April to Diego Suarez lost fiftyone men, who jumped overboard and swam ashore in the Suez Canal.

THE PLAGUE IN GLASGOW. Eighty-three Cases Now Under Observation -New Quarantine House.

GLASCOW, Sept. 1.-A new house has been opened for the reception and observation of It already has forty inmates, making a total of eighty-three cases under observation.

There are thirteen cases of the plague in the hospital. The first patient affected is im-

It was said at the Health Department yes-terday that no precautions out of the ordinary had been taken as a result of the outbreaking of the plague in Glasgow, but that the officials will observe all precautions to prevent the disease from getting into this country through this city. Dr Doty, the Health Officer of the Port, will have the cooperation of the entire health Department. Health Department.

PEOPLE OF AMOY FLEEING.

Fifty Thousand of Them Bound Inland for Fear of the Japanese.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN Hong Kone, Sept. 1.—Hundreds of refugees rumor, and from Amoy are arriving here. They declare statement. that 50,000 inhabitants of the place are fleeing inland, being frightened by the prospects of Japanese aggression.

M. De Witte Visits Russia's Dowager Empress Special Cable Despaich to THE SUN. COPENHAGEN, Sept. 1.-M. de Witte, the Rus-

sian Minister of Figance, had an audience with the Dowager Empress of Russia at Fredensborg' yesterday. He is on his way to Paris for the purpose of a gotiating a loan of 500,000,000 francs for the Russian Government. Bourgeols to Be Ambassador to Germany

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. Pants, Sept. 1. - The Cri du Peuple announces that the Duke de Noailles. Ambassador of

France to Germany, will retire and that M.

Leon Bourgeois will succeed him.

Ninety Klangsi Missionaries Safe. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Sept. 1.-The China Inland Mission an ounces that its miss onaries who were stationed at Kiangsi, numbering ninety, have

arrived at Kinkiang. They are all well. First Cavalry Arrives at Nagasaki.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1. Col. Lebo, commanding the First Cavairy, cabled the War Department last night teiling of his arrival at Nagasakt with his regiment. He says:

"Band, field andstaff, First Cavalty, 1wo squadrons, have arrived, Aug. 30. No casual-ties occurred. Health of command excellent." By direction of the Secretary of War the First Cavalry will at once proceed to Manila instead of going to China.

The New York Central Announces Arrived: Ss Ithaka, Havana, Aug. 28. last trip of the "Saratoga Limited" from New York September 3rd and from Saratoga September 4th; other Saratoga trains will run as now for the present. After September 3rd "The Albany Flyer," leaving New York 3:39 P. M., will run to and from Troy via Albany.—Ada. On a Water Level from center of New York to center of Chicago and all the way in sight of a river or lake if you take the New York Central.—Adv

DR. WILLIAMS SANDBAGGED

Sun.

MAN WHO ATTACKED CHIEF DEVERY GETS IT IN THE JAW.

Declares That He Was Warned That He Would Be "Done Up"-He and His Friend Tepper Both Attacked in the Street-He Lays It to the Enmity of the Chief of Police.

Dr. Hamilton Williams, the Coroners' physician who recently attacked Chief Devery in a bitter speech at the Pequod Club, called him a bandit and accused him of corruption and heinous crimes, called up THE SUN office on the telephone at 9:30 o'clock last night and said:

"Just ten minutes ago I left my house at 248 West Fourteenth street, accompanied by my friend, H. J. Tepper, who lives in the same house We walked toward Eighth avenue and had got within eight or ten feet of the southeast corner of Eighth avenue and Fourteenth street. when two men stepped up behind us and swung slung shots at us. One hit my friend, Mr. Tepper, on the left side of the jew, knocking him senseless to the sidewalk. The other hit me in the right side of the Jaw. I was not knocked down, but a tooth was broken

"As soon as the two men saw that I did not fall, one of them cried 'Come, come, we must get out of this.' I was confused by the force of the blow, and before I even got a chance to see what they looked like, the two men ran past me and darted around the corner of Eighth avenue and went south on the avenue. shouted for the police, but, of course there was no policeman in sight. Several women nearby screamed when they saw the assault and a crowd gathered. My friend Tepper soon regained consciousness. His jaw was badly swollen and the flesh on the inside of the mouth was severely out. He was assisted to his room and is now in bed there. He is not dangerously hurt, but that is due only to luck, for I am convinced that the rufflans who assaulted us, aimed at the temple, and had they hit us there we would not have lived to tell the tale."

Dr. Williams said further: "The day after the primaries I was in the office of Mr. John C. Sheehan, when a man who is friendly to both of us came in. He said that he was glad to see me and added that he had come to warn me that I was to be done up. retorted that such talk was all bosh, but he re called the way in which I had attacked Chief Devery, and added: 'The other day I heard two men belonging to the Goodwin-Smith faction talking and one of them said that Commy Smith had told him that, as Chief Devery could not afford personally to do Williams up, he was going to have his brother Andy Devery and Wardman Grady lay for Williams some night as he left his house and put him out of business. I laughed and said that it was only a bluff threat, but my friend replied: 'Don't you believe it. Those two men did not know that I could hear what they were saying, and even if they had known it, they did not know that I was a friend of either yours or Mr. Sheehan's and would come here to warn Still, I paid no attention to the warning and did not think of it again until I was assaulted to-night.

"Now, let me tell you one thing. I do not know who assaulted me, but I am going to get my friend and I am going to find out who it was that he overheard taiking, and if I can push this matter home to anybody, it is going to be taken before the Grand Jury and there will be trouble for somebody, no matter how the Chief of Police may act. I am also going to make an official complaint about the matter to Chief of Police Dovery that ought to be interesting reading. There is one thing more that I will say. I have a permit to carry a revolver and hereafter I will carry one. Any man that assaults me in the future had better kill me before I can get

The "Tommy Smith" referred to by Dr. Williams is Thomas J. Smith, the private secretary of Richard Croker and one of the leaders of the Smith-Goodwin faction of Democrats in the Ninth Assembly district that last week defeated John C. Sheehan for the leadership of the district Mr. Smith was in Staten Island yesterday. Mr. Goodwin was seen at the Horatio Seymour Club on Eighth avenue near Twenty-fifth street.

"I will venture to say." said Mr. Goodwin "that Mr. Smith never made any such statement in his life. He couldn't afford to make it. even if it were true. I will stake my life on that Smith had nothing to do with the affray I never heard of this man Tepper, and I know that he has not been mixed up in politics in this district. The fact that he, an innocent man, suffered along with Dr Williams, shows that there was nothing political in the quarrel. Mr. Smith returned to the city later in the evening to attend to some political work and he heard of Dr Williams's statement. He called up

THE SUN office on the telephone and said "That whole yarn is a lie from beginning to end-at least as far as my name is connected with the case. In the first place, if I had ever heard that such a move was anticipated, would have prevented it. In the second place Williams is more valuable to us unassaulted than he is assaulted, because he is vote getter for us. He has such a vile tongue that every time he opens his mouth he makes votes for us. In the third place, some of the men in the Ninth were going to rotteneag Williams for what he said and Mr. Goodwin and I, as soon as we heard of it, put a stop to it as we do not believe in that kind of politics. I have no doubt that the whole statement emanates from John C. Sheehan, for it is a favorite trick of his when beaten to call his opponents thugs and crooks. I want you to make it just as emphatic as you can that I never heard any such rumor, and certainly never made any such

Dr. Williams said last night that Mr Tepper worked for a big contracting firm and that he was sure that Mr. Tepper had no ene mies. He added that he believed that Mr. Tepper had been assaulted also because the assailants had mistaken Tepper for Dr. Wil-

liams's son. Dr. Williams called up Police Headquarters later and told the night sergeant of the assault. He left the message for Devery that "it is up to him to find who the assailants were unless he wants to lose his job." The night sergeant at Police Headquarters notified the Charles street station, and Detective McVey was sent up to Fourteenth street to investigate the complaint. Roun sman Grady was seated at Devery's Four Corners when he was found by a reporter "Is Chief Devery around?" asked the re-

porter. "He's down at Rockaway Beach with his fam ily," replied Grady. "Did you hear about the assault on

Williams?" asked the reporter. "What Williams?" was the reply.
"Dr. Williams, the Coroners' physician who

attacked Devery recently in speeches," replied the reporter and he then gave a description of "That fellow's nutty," said Roundsman

Grady. "Why, it's ridiculous to say that such an assault could occur on such a crowded corner. This is the first I have heard of it and I am sure that I had nothing to do with it. Why, even if I was laying for him, neither I nor my friends would talk about it ahead of time and give the snap away. I don't believe there was any assault. Latest Marine Intelligence.

BIG BETS ASCRIBED TO CROKER. There's Money in the Game Whichever Way

the Election Goes. There was a great deal of talk in the Murphy Democratic headquarters yesterday about election bets. Mr. Croker refused to say anything about a report that it was his \$20,000 which Bell & Co, bet on Friday on Bryan against \$50,000 put up by Louis Wormser, who took the McKinley end, or about a further report that he has \$50,000 up on Bryan at similar odds, Mr. Murphy said that he did not know definitely whether Mr. Croker had made the \$20,000 bet or not, but that he thought it quite probable because Mr. Croker frequently backed his political judg-

ment with cash. Mr. Murphy said that he expected to see the betting even within a short time. It was pointed out yesterday that if bets were made at 21/2 to 1, now the person who took the Bryan end could bet on McKinley when the odds reached 11/2 to 1 or even if the betting came to that, and make money whichever way the election went. In national campaigns the odds fluctuate a great deal and toward the close of the campaign they become more nearly even than they are in the beginning.

BRYAN, THE PROPHET. Prediction of Woe That He Made in 1896 if McKinter Should Be Elected.

TOPERA, Kan., Sept. 1.-Two hundred local Republican papers in Kansas this week print in their editorial columns under the heading; "His Prophecy," this statement made by William J. Bryan in 1896:

"If McKinley and the Republican party are successful and put in power for the next four years, wages will be decreased, hard times will come upon us and over the land the price of wheat will go down and the price of gold will go up; mortgages on our homes will be foreclosed by the money lenders; shops and factories will close. We will export no goods and we will import from foreign lands all the goods we use; thus will ruin, want and misery be with us."

The farmers of Kansas who have prospered beyond their fondest hopes are asked either to verify or contradict this prophecy.

THIRTY STORIES HIGH. Enormous Building to Be Put Up at Thirty

office building which the Ætna Estate Company purposes to erect on the southeast corner of Broadway and Thirty-third street, according to the plans drawn by Archiect Hugh Lamb, will be the tallest structure of its kind in the wor's, and will cost with the land about \$2,500,000. It will have an elevation of thirty stories, and will cover a site 100 by 100 feet. Cold air and foe water will be supplied in every office from a common refrigerator plant, and water will be drawn from an artesian

The work of construction, it is said, will begin next May, when existing leases affecting the site expire The improvement has been under consideration a long time, and has caused much speculation among real estate men, as it will be a new venture in an untried neighborhood.

FELL 1,000 FEET DOWN A SLOPE Peculiar Mountain Accident to a Man and

CRESCENT CITY, Cal., Sept. 1 .- Mr. and Mrs Cole, of Redding, were brought to this city yesterday, the woman in a critical condition, as the result of an accident that happened on the coast wagon road in Curry county, Ore. The pair were returning from a visit at Gold Beach when, on a grade cut in an almost perpendicular mountain slope, the roadbed gave way. and the wagon, occupants and team, this last Mr. Woodruff should feel highly honored. Mr. consisting of horse and mule, were precipi-

consisting of horse and mule, were precipitated. The woman fell to the ocean beach,
about 1,000 feet below, and the wagen and team
with Mr. Cole to lodgement against a tree some
fifty feet under the grade.
Mrs. Cole's first fall, clear of all obstructions,
was about 100 feet; she landed in the top of a
myrtle tree, thence tumbled, unconscious,
the remaining 900 feet to the beach over the
ragged surface of rock. Mr. Cole escaped
with severe bruises. The mule was unhurt.

BLOWN THROUGH THE ROOF.

Engineer Badly Burned in Explosion at Som erset County Club SOMERVILLE, N. J., Sept 1 .- A gasolene tank exploded this afternoon in the electric light plant of the Somerville County Club at Finderne, two miles from here. The building was wrecked and Engineer Major was blown through the roof. As he fell back another tank of gaselene exploded. He was again blown out of the building and landed in a field near by He was badly burned about the arms and body, but the doctors say he may recover.

The plant caught fire from the burning gaso-lene and the big Finderne hotel, which was within 100 feet of the burning building, was threatened. The flames were extinguished, however, before they reached the hotel

TUG AND FLOAT COLLIDE.

Chickasaw's Rail Stove In and Her Wheelhouse Carried Away. The Government tug Chickasaw, in command of Capt. Hanley, was in collision with a car float off the Battery shortly before 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The (hickasaw was rounding the Battery on her way to the navy yard when the float struck her on the port bow yard when the float struck her on the port bow and stove in the rail and carried away the wheelhouse. One of the crew, believing that the vessel would sink, made a jump for the water, but landed on a passing lighter. The damage to the tug is estimated at \$200. She will be repaired within a week. No person was injured and the tug was towad to the navy ya d in Brooklyn by another tugboat. The car float escaped without damage.

WOMEN RESCUE AN OLD MAN.

ing House and Carry Him Out.

NEW BEUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 1 .- A gasolene stove exploded at noon to-day in the house in Bound Brook occupied by John Toubler, a veteran of the Civil and Mexican wars. Toubier, who is 90 years o.d. was alone. He is so afflicted with the umatism that he can barrly move. He shouted for help, and Mrs. Meyer and Mrs. King, neighbors, ran to the house and, at great r.sk, carried the old man out to the lawn. He was not injured.

SCARE ON THE SIRIUS. Valve of One of the Bollers Blows Out While Off Norton's Point.

The iron steamboat Sirius carried the mem bers of the Amicitia (10b of Staten Island and their friends to Coney Is and last night. As she was rounding Norton's Point a valve o' one of her boilers blew out. There was a scare on the boat but no harm was done and she reached her pier at Coney Island in safety. The Staten Islanders, however, refused to go back to their homes on the steamboat and went to New York on trolley cars, whence they took the ferry to Staten Island.

Diamond Shoals Lightship on Daty Again.

Norfolk, Va., Sept. 1 .- Diamond Shoals Lightship No. 60 steamed past Cape Henry at nightfall to resume her station off Cape Hatteras. She guards the most dangerous spot on the Atlantic coast. She has underspot on the Atlantic coast. She has under-gone extensive repairs since she was in the frightful storm a year ago. She parted her great chains and despite her steam power was blown high and dry upon the beach. She has been here a week taking on the large supply of stores and fuel she must carry, be-cause in time of storm weeks may elapse during which no vessel may safely approach her side.

WOODRUFF SEES PLATT.

THE TWO CLOSETED IN MR. PLATT'S COTTAGE IN SARATOGA.

Renomination for Lieutenant-Governor Is Offered to Mr. Woodraff, but He Decides Not to Give His Final Answer Until Monday-His Friends Advise Him Not to Accept-Odell Will Be Nominated for Governor.

SARATOGA, Sept. 1.—There is a fine colony of Republicans in this beautiful village to-night. It is cool and delightful, and the Republicans already on the field tell of the rousing convention they are to hold on Tuesday, when a full list of State officers is to be nominated. Senator Platt, accompanied by his sons, Frank and Harry, arrived at sundown On the same train were National Committeemen Fred. S. Gibbs, ex-Judge Job E. Hedges and ex-Police Commissioner Thomas Hamilton. Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee, accompanied by Capt. Joseph M. Dickey, Senator Goodsell and other friends, came up from Newburgh and were here just about the time that Senator Platt put in an appearance. Col Michael J. Dady, Gen. William C. Wallace and other Brooklynites were on the ground, and they were joined by ex-('ongressman Lemuel Ely Quigg. Col. Dady has no he-itation in declaring in fourteen different dialects that Lieut.-Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff is to be nominated for Governor. Mr. Woodruff arrived here shortly after dark. Other well-known Republicans in the gathering to-night are: Senator Hobart Krum, Senator Horace White, Edward Lauterbach, Dwight Lawrence, Col. Archie E. Baxter, Herman O. Armour and George W. Dunn.

From the first moment of Senator Platt's arrival nothing has been talked about except the second place on the State ticket. Senator Platt and all of his friends say there is no change in the candidate for Governor and that Odell is the man. This, of course, is not in accordance with the views of Col. Dady, who is an ardent adherent of Mr. Woodruff, and who believes that Mr. Woodruff should be nominated. According to Mr. Woodruff's friends he was led to believe that he was to be he candidate for Governor, and up to that time , had no thought of becoming the candidate for first place on the ticket. However this may be, Mr. Odell, in response to the universal dem nd of the Republicans of the State and their sound money ailies, finally consented to be the candidate, and nothing but his death or absolute refusal will change the situation. As THE SUN pointed out nearly a week ago, there was a disposition on the part of Senator Platt to offer to Mr. Woodruff a renomination for Lieutenant-Governor. This would be a third nomination for Mr. Woodruff. Immediately after dinner to-night Mr. Woodruff had a talk with Col. Dady and Mr. Quigg. Senator Platt was in his cottage chatting with Mr. Odell and Frank and Harry Platt and Mr. Armour. After some moments Frank Platt left the cottage and returned with Mr. Woodruff. A few moments later in strolled Mr. Quige. There was a general that over a rough draft of the platform to be adopted by the convention, and after that Mr. Odell Mr. Quigg and all hands left Mg. leaving the senior Republican Platt's. Senator for the State closeted with Mr.

Woodruff. It was a heart-to-heart talk. The recent events were gone over wherein Mr. Woodruff gained the impression that he was to be the candidate for Governor. Senator Platt expressed his belief to Mr. Woodruff that he (Woodruff) should be content with a renomination for Lieutenant-Governor, and inasmuch as this would be a third nomination for that exalted office, Platt and Mr. Woodruff did not wind up their talk until nearly midnight. Then Mr. Woodruft said that he had nothing whatever to say for publication. It is known, though, that Mr. Woodreff decided not to give his final answer as to whether he would accept a renomination for Leutenant-Governor until Monday. He deires to consult with the entire delegation from

Kings county. George E. Waldo, one of Mr. Woodruff's ose-t friends in Kings, said that if Mr. Woodruff accepted Mr. Piatt's offer to-night he would pack up and leave for home. Mr. Woodruff's friends in Brooklyn are about evenly divided in their opinions as to whether he should accept a renomination for Lieutenant-Governor. One contingent is strongly opposed to any such programme, and it may be said that Mr. Quing has especially advised Mr. Woodruff not to again accept a renomination. In the opinion of Mr. Quigg, Mr. Woodruff's political future would be injured if he acquieses in the proposition made to him to-night. Other friends of Mr. Woodruff go step further, and have advised him to demand first place and take that or nothing. Their ad-

vice and arguments are based on these lines; "You, Mr. Woodruff, were led to believe that you were to be the candidate for Governor; you should insist upon that promise being kept, and if it is not kept, you should not accept second place.

These friends of Mr. Woodruff's have pointed

out to him, also, that he was a candidate for Vice-President of the United States, and at Philadelphia received the support in caucus of the entire New York State delegation for that nomination. It is true that Mr. convention, but for all that he received the signal honor of the united caucus indorsement of his candidacy; and it is upon that ground, as well as the later fact that he has been a candidate for Governor, that his friends advise him that he should not again be a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. They go on to point out to Mr. Woodruff that a United States Senator to succeed Mr. Platt is to be elected in 1903; and, furthermore, that there is a possibil ity that he could be nominated for Governor in 1902, and so they have asked Mr. Woodruff to wait and bide his time. It should te said that the vast majority of Mr. Woodruff's friends here to-night say they do not believe his name will be presented in the convention as a candidate for Governor, and very few of his friends in Brooklynadvise him to accept a renomination for Lieutenant-Governor. Still, no decision has been reached, and none is likely to be reached until the entire Kings county delegation is on the

Very many Republicans here believe that Senator Nevada N. Stranahan of Oswego should be nominated for Lieutentant-Governor. They point out the capabilities of these two excellent young Republicans and they hope with all their hearts that a way can be found by which either could be nominated. On the other hand a number of Republicans here believe that if Mr. Woodruff eventually declines to be the candidate for Leutenant-Governor, the nomination on geographical lines b longs to Greater New York, and v strong undercurrent has set in in certain quarters to-night toward naming Gen. William C. Wallace of Brooklyn. Gen. Wallace was a member of Gov. Morton's military staff. He is a wellk-nown lawyer, with offices in New York city, and for many years was the law part ner of Supreme Court Justice W. W. Goodrich, Gen. Wallace, his friends said, is a fine orator and a sturdy and upright Republican.

Compiroller William J. Morgan and Attorney-General John C. Davies are here looking serene

A fascinating all water trip on L. I. Sound, Sundays and Labor Day; see adv. steamer Chapter W. Chapin.